THE DAILY GAZETTE.

No. 2392. COLORADO SPRINGS, SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885. Price Five Cent

STATE LEGISLATURE.

The Day Occupied in the Second Reading of Bills.

Brief Outlines of Their Provisions and Intent.

The New York Senatorship Likely to Go to Evarts.

Colorado Legislature.

SENATE.

DENVER, January 16. The senate convened at 10 o'clock, Lieutenant Governor Breene in the chair.

The lieutenant governor announced that there would be a joint caucus of the republicans of both houses Saturday evening at 8 o'clock.

Senate bill No. 44, relative to district courts was reported upon favorably by the judiciary committee, and ordered engrossed and placed on third reading for final passage.

The committee on elections was directed to report Saturday morning on the Chatfield-Hall contest.

The clerk was empowered to rent a safe for the keeping of senate papers.

A resolution to appoint a janitor for the committee rooms, and whose duty should also be to look after the gas, was adopted.

S. C. R. No. 6, concerning Indian raids in the western part of Garfield county, was read. This resolution was introduced by Mr. Butcher, who declared that the Indians did not stay where they belonged, but were often seen roaming about outside the reservation. He said he had seen fifteen at Meeker only a few days ago. He declared that the Indians had been killing stock and if something was not done there would be trouble. The resolution was finally laid on the table by a vote of 18 to 7.

Several committees were empowered to employ clerks.

It was stated that the printed rules would be ready to-morrow.

Recess at 2 p. m.

The senate was reconvened at 2 p. m.

Senate bill No. 65, by Senator Cornish, concerning juries, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senate bill No. 66, by Senator Elkins, to regulate the overcharges of railroads, was read the first time and referred to the committee on printing.

Senate bill No. 67, by Senator Elkins, to provide a system of civil procedure, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senate bill No. 68, by Senator Tedmon, in relation to state moneys not set aside to special funds, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senate bill No. 69, by Senator Tedmon, to transfer certain state moneys to the general fund, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senate bill No. 70, by Senator Tedmon, in relation to the semi-annual collection of taxes, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senate bill No. 71, by Senator Woodworth, concerning brands, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senate bill No. 72, by Senator Woodworth, in relation to the appointment of a horse commission, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senate bill No. 73, by Senator Woodworth, in relation to a quarantine to protect stock, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

Senator Stead announced that the senators and their families were invited to attend a public installation of officers of the Grand Army of the Republic at the Tabor Grand opera house.

Senate bill No. 74, by Senator Woodworth, in relation to stock killed by railroads, was read the first time and referred to the printing committee.

On motion of Senator Howard the senate adjourned till 10 a. m. to-morrow.

HOUSE.

DENVER, January 16. The house convened at 10 a. m., Speaker Stuart in the chair.

Mr. Hughes from the committee on appropriations reported against bill No. 21 for the appropriation of $8,000 for the purpose of securing a representation in the New Orleans exposition as being inadvisable at this time.

Mr. Campbell presented a resolution reciting that as John Courter, of El Paso county, janitor of the hall had resigned, and asking that John Beall, of the same county, be elected in his stead. Adopted.

Mr. Pence called for the reading of an editorial paragraph from the News criticising the action of the special committee of the house on discrimination in rates for holding secret sessions.

In reply to this Mr. Gilmore, chairman of the committee, explained that the only secrecy employed consisted in protecting witnesses who had reason to fear that their testimony would prejudice the railroads against them.

Mr. O'Driscoll, of the committee, explained that the proposition to exclude the public originated with him. Some of the witnesses had told him that it would lie in the power of the railroads to ruin the witnesses in their business. On this account he had promised them the protection of secrecy.

Mr. Stirman stated that it would be desirable for the committee to have instructions from the house as to whether the testimony was to be published before the committee would make any more promises to witnesses.

Mr. Ferguson offered a resolution instructing the committee to have enlarged the full report of the testimony taken and placed upon the desks of the members.

Mr. Gilmore claimed that the resolution calling for the appointment covered the ground fully, as it was required by it to furnish the proceeding of the committee.

The original resolution was read. It required the committee to report to the house.

Mr. Ferguson claimed that the original resolution did not call for the publication of the proceedings. He asked for the adoption of his resolution.

Mr. McCormick offered a substitute instructing the committee to hold secret investigations, but that the proceedings be published.

Mr. Bradley objected to the substitute as not being germane to the question, and the point of order was sustained.

Mr. Bergh could see no objection to the publication of the proceedings in full. Otherwise the investigation by the committee would be of no use whatever.

Mr. Rollins stated that it was learned by the committee that the railroad men had sent a long distance for the most expert shorthand reporter it could find to take down every word of the testimony for the use of the railroad companies. In view of this fact it would be useless to attempt to procure the kind of testimony needed.

Mr. O'Driscoll explained that he would consider it in bad faith to spread broadcast the testimony of witnesses taken in secret session. There were witnesses who could be crushed by the railroads and it was the duty of the house to protect them. What he believed would be right to do would be to read all the testimony to them in secret session, but not to print them.

Dr. De Mary stated that in his opinion the resolution calling for the committee covered the matter in question quite fully and he could see no reason for further instructions in the matter. He therefore moved to lay Mr. Ferguson's resolution with an amendment offered by the latter calling for the printing of fifty copies of the testimony for members of the house, on the table.

Mr. Porter called for further information as to the intention of the committee in relation to its disposition of the testimony as to whether it intended to make a full report of all its proceedings, or to give results arrived at instead.

Mr. Gilmore, chairman, stated that the proceedings were to be given to the house in full. The resolution of Mr. Ferguson was an insult to the committee.

A vote was taken on Mr. DeMary's motion to table Mr. Ferguson's resolution, and it was carried by a large majority.

A communication was received from Lieutenant General Sheridan, asking the state to surrender its jurisdiction over the military reservation of the state. Referred to the committee on federal relations.

Bills Nos. 13 to 19 inclusive were read and referred to appropriate committees.

No. 19, by Rollins, to enforce the provisions of the constitution relating to connecting railroads. The bill calls all railroads having depots within one mile of each other connecting railroads and such roads shall effect a union of lines and arrange that each shall have the right and means of transferring their freights, passengers and their baggage and shall be allowed to switch their cars on to the lines of the other, and they shall exchange business on a fair and equitable basis. Actions for the enforcement of the act are to be in equity and shall take precedence of all but criminal business in the court. Discrimination in the interest of one road over another is also prohibited and punishments are provided for violation of the act. Referred to the committee on railroads.

The following new bills were introduced:

No. 123, by Mr. Carstarphen, to amend section 40 of chapter 34 of the general statutes, entitled "Elections."

No. 124, by Mr. Campbell, in relation to the supreme court and the library thereof.

An adjournment till 2.30 was taken at noon.

The house reconvened at 2 o'clock. The roll call showed a quorum present. The following bills were read the second time:

House bill No. 20, by Mr. DeMary, to prevent and punish the adulteration of food, drink and medicine and the sale thereof. The bill prohibits the sale of butter mixed with oleomargarine, lard and other adulterations, unless plainly marked on the package, under penalty of $25 to $200. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 22, by Mr. Bradley, providing for the sale of the real estate belonging to wards. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 23, Mr. Dormer, prohibiting the bringing of convict labor outside of the penitentiary for anybody but the state and providing a penalty of from $200 to $500 for each violation of its provisions. Referred to committee on penitentiary.

House bill No. 24, by Mr. Bucklin, fixing the pay of county and precinct officers according to the classes of counties. The first class is to be composed of Arapahoe, Boulder, Pueblo and Lake counties. Two other classes are named. Referred to the fees and salaries committee.

House bill No. 27, by Mr. Rollins, to provide for the incorporation of corporations other than railroad companies. The bill prohibits any change in the purpose of a corporation without the authority of the stockholders. Referred to committee on corporations.

House bill No. 28, by Mr. Rollins, providing for taking depositions of witnesses in criminal cases on behalf of the defendants, on the same plan as now in practice in civil cases. Referred to committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 32, by Mr. Rollins, relating to fees in justices', sheriffs' and clerks' offices and requiring a bill for all fees to be presented to the person against whom they are charged and prohibiting the collection of a fee bill which is incorrect or illegal, and providing a fine for the collection of illegal fees and causing the removal of any officer so charging any illegal fee. Referred to committee on fees and salaries.

House bill No. 33, by Mr. Rollins, to prevent trespass on mining claims and mill sites and making it a misdemeanor. Referred to the committee on mines and mining.

House bill No. 37, by Mr. Kohn, to amend the lien law. This bill gives to innkeepers and boarding-house keepers a lien upon any stock or bags of the person contracting a bill for keeping either the person or his stock or baggage. The bill is intended to remedy the error of the previous legislature which repealed the law providing for liens upon personal property. Referred to committee on stock.

House bill No. 25, by Mr. Rollins, providing punishment for bankers receiving money on deposit while in an insolvent condition. Bankers in a failing condition who fail to make an assignment are defined. Each person in any manner responsible for receiving money during the insolvent condition is declared to be guilty of false pretences and is liable to punishment by fine or imprisonment or both. Each stockholder is also made responsible to each depositor for the full amount of his deposit. Referred to committee on banks and banking.

House bill No. 26, by Mr. Rollins, providing for licensing insurance companies. The bill provides that no license shall be given to any company which will not agree not to remove any suit brought in a state court by any citizens of the state to a United States court, and for the revocation of the license of any company so removing a suit. It also provides against fraud through misrepresentation on the part of the insured. Insurance companies are barred from the claim that property destroyed was over insured, where premiums to the full amount have been accepted. Referred to the committee on insurance and banking.

House bill No. 29, by Mr. Rollins, providing against the attachment of the earnings of the head of a family where necessary for the support of a family.

House bill No. 30, by Mr. Rollins, providing for police courts of the second class and fixing the jurisdiction thereof. The pay is to be the same fees as are allowed to justices of the peace. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

House bill No. 34, by Mr. Rollins, limiting the jurisdiction of justices of the peace to civil actions excepting in cases of unlawful detainer, and defining the civil actions in which they have jurisdiction. Numerous other amendments to the justice law are proposed in the bill. Referred to the committee on judiciary.

No. 40, Mr. Evans, to provide for a deficiency in the cost of maintaining the reform school at Golden and making improvements at the school. The bill calls for an appropriation of $90,000 besides the profits of the work shops for two years. Referred to the committee on appropriations.

House bill No. 41, Mr. Bergh, for the protection of the employees of railroad companies engaged in the handling of freight. The bill requires railroad companies to use couplings on their freight cars which shall not require that the employee will have to go between two cars for the purpose of coupling them. Provision is made to change the style of coupling used on cars, grants $500 to any injured employee or his heirs and nullifies any agreement setting the provisions of the act aside. Referred to the railroad committee.

House bill No. 42, by Mr. Prince, to provide for draining lands and giving right of way for this purpose; giving also the right to collect damages growing out of taking such right of way. It prohibits cutting any drain under penalty of a fine of $100. Referred to committee on agriculture and irrigation.

House bill No. 35, by Mr. Hugo, providing for the responsibility for failing to protect mining shafts or other openings so as to prevent any person or animal from falling into them. Referred to the mining committee.

House bill No. 36, by Mr. McFie, repealing all laws relating to bounties. Referred to committee on stock. On motion of Mr. Hugo the house adjourned to 10 a. m. to-morrow.

In Favor of Evarts.

ALBANY, January 16. At noon to-day Hon. George B. Sloan and Mr. Royal B. Stearns announced Russell's withdrawal from the senatorial contest in favor of Evarts.

NEW YORK, January 16. Since the announcement of the withdrawal of Russell from the senatorial race friends of Minister Morton have cabled him advising him to withdraw also. This leaves Evarts a clear field.

The Markets.

BOSTON, January 16. Wool in good demand; steady. Michigan extra, 30; Ohio and Pennsylvania extras, 32 to 35; Ohio combing and delaine, 35 to 36; Michigan combing and delaine, 32 to 35; pulled wools, 23 to 34.

NEW YORK, January 16. Money easy, 1 to 2, closing offered 1; prime paper, 4½ to 6; sterling exchange firm, 4.82, demand 4.85½; governments strong; railways firmer; state securities steady. There was heavy pressure to sell and a sharp decline in prices. At the stock exchange at the opening of business this morning on the assignments of Oliver Bros. of Pittsburgh and John J. Cisco & Co. of this city. The greatest pressure to sell was in granges, Lackawanna, and Delaware & Hudson. The decline ranged from ⅛ to 3½ per cent. The selling was accelerated by rumors of embarrassments of leading firms. These rumors were telegraphed to all leading points. As the day advanced and no further failures were announced shorts made an effort to cover and the market improved rapidly. It was stated by the counsel of Opdyke & Co., that the firm had begun paying the first installment of 80 per cent of their indebtedness and that the remaining 20 per cent would be paid February first. This stimulated the buying movement and led to purchases for long account. The improvement prices from the lowest point ranged from ½ to 3½ per cent. Stocks closed strong. Compared with last night closing prices are ½ to 2 per cent lower, except for Denver, and Oregon Transcontinental, which are a fraction higher. Western Union continued unchanged.

6s	101	4s	121½
Adams Express	130	American Express	90
C. B. & Q.	117½	Erie	13½
D. & R. G.	9	Preferred	35
Central Pacific	33½	N. Y. C.	87½
Missouri Pacific	93½	Union Pacific	48½
Northwestern	83½	Wells Fargo	136
Preferred	125	Ontario	18
Texas Pacific	12½	Iron Silver	
U. S. Express	50	Quicksilver	3
W. U. Telegraph	56½	Preferred	28
Northern Pacific	16½	Homestake	0½
Preferred	39½	Sutro	

Haines Firm.

SPRINGFIELD, Ills., January 16. On assembling of the house this morning Mr. Haines, elected temporary speaker, declared himself permanent speaker, and said he had a constitutional duty to perform and in pursuance of it said he would instruct the doorkeeper to notify the senate that the house was regularly organized and would proceed at 10 o'clock this forenoon to canvass the returns of state officers. Fuller, republican, moved that the house direct the doorkeeper not to convey the communication. Haines ruled the motion out of order. Fuller appealed from the decision of the chair. West, democrat, said the paper signed by Haines as speaker was an illegal document. If Haines wanted a revolution he (West) was in favor of opposing him by revolution. The house should proceed to permanent organization and save taxes of the people. Haines called Crofts to the chair and said if he had done wrong the penitentiary was open for him.

Ring Echoes.

BOSTON, January 16. Alfred Greenfield and Jacob Kilrain yesterday made a match for a glove contest, the fight to take place in three weeks. Greenfield said yesterday he had authorized Pat Sheedy to make a match for him with Charles Mitchell, the fight to take place at New Orleans either with or without gloves.

THE GRAND ARMY.

The Encampment Closes with Public Installation.

A. V. Bohn of Leadville Elected Department Commander.

He is Empowered to Name the Place for the Reunion.

G. A. R. Encampment.

DENVER, January 16. The encampment of the Department of Colorado, Grand Army of the Republic, reassembled at 9 o'clock this morning at the opera house. After considerable discussion on the subject of an insurance and relief association within the order the hour arrived for the election of officers. A. V. Bohn, of Leadville, and E. H. Sawyer, of Cañon City, were placed in nomination with eloquent speeches. The ballot resulted, Bohn 74, Sawyer 52, Carr 1. Commander-elect A. V. Bohn then made a short and characteristically witty speech, thanked the delegates for the honor conferred. For senior commander, Joseph W. Fisher, of Cheyenne, A. J. Sampson, of Denver, and John A. Coulter, of Georgetown, were nominated. The names of the two latter being withdrawn, Joseph W. Fisher, of Cheyenne, was elected unanimously to the position. After an appropriate speech from Comrade Fisher nominations were made for junior vice commander. The following were named: John T. Russell of Trinidad, A. J. Sampson of Denver, A. J. Bean of Gunnison, C. M. Sampson of Alamosa and Will L. Visscher of Denver. The latter afterward declined in favor of A. J. Bean of Gunnison. The ballot resulted, Bean 78, C. M. Sampson 17, A. J. Sampson 18, Russell 10. A. J. Bean was declared elected and made an appropriate speech. An address was delivered by the Ladies' Relief Corps, after which adjournment was had until 3 p. m.

The encampment met at 3 o'clock in the afternoon pursuant to adjournment. The regular order of business, being nomination and election of officers, was resumed. Dr. R. H. Dunn of Pueblo was nominated and unanimously elected medical director of the department. J. M. Chivington was nominated and likewise unanimously elected department chaplain. For council of administration W. R. Holden, Wm. S. Adams, R. B. Potter, O. P. Yelton and D. W. Robbins were the only persons named and by a vote the adjutant general was instructed to cast the unanimous ballot of the encampment for those names and they were declared duly elected. For delegates to the national encampment at Portland, Maine, James Burrell, George Ady, A. S. Everett, J. S. McCullah, N. R. Twitchell, J. Harrison Mills and W. L. Gilman were nominated. For delegate-at-large Henry Bowman was the only nominee, and his election was made unanimous. The following were elected delegates: George Ady, A. S. Everett and James Burrell; alternates, N. R. Twitchell, W. L. Gilman, J. H. Mills and J. S. McCullah. Considerable time was occupied in the discussion of sustaining the Grand Army military academy at Cañon City. It was finally decided to take steps to induce posts and individuals to contribute to its support. The special committee appointed one year ago to ascertain the feasibility of establishing a soldiers' home in Colorado made a report detailing their efforts to excite interest in the matter and secure appropriate legislation both in congress and the legislature, asking that a committee with plenary power should be appointed to take the necessary steps to accomplish the purpose and inclosing the draft of a proposed petition to congress for a suitable appropriation. The report was received and referred to the council of administration for action. The committee on report of the chaplain made a report which was adopted. Several committees have submitted reports which were adopted. Pueblo was adopted as the place of holding the next annual encampment. One delegate to every twenty members was fixed as the rate of representation for the next encampment. A motion to hold an annual reunion the coming summer was adopted, the department commander to fix the time and place. Recess until until 8 this evening.

The opera house was filled this evening with a large audience of ladies and gentlemen, including the state and city officials, delegates to the state encampment, ladies of the relief corps and wives and daughters of soldiers, and citizens, the occasion being the installation of officers. After music by the opera house orchestra Department Commander Carr announced that General E. K. Stimson, installing officer, would proceed to install the officers elect of the encampment. General Stimson then installed the senior and junior vice commanders-elect, administrating to them the regular official oath belonging to their offices. The chaplain elect, J. M. Chivington, was then introduced and installed in due form. A. V. Bohn was then introduced amid applause. After the prescribed address the regular oath of office was administered. The new commander then announced his appointments as follows: Chief of staff, D. J. Ezekiel; assistant adjutant general, F. R. Miller; assistant quartermaster general, N. R. Twitchell; judge advocate, General A. J. Sampson; department inspector, A. B. Place; chief mustering officer, George Ady. The officials together with the medical director were introduced, took the oath of office and were duly installed into their respective offices. Commander Bohn then assumed command of the department and made a short but impressive address. He was followed by ex-Commander Carr in a neat speech. Commander Bohn then announced that the sixth annual encampment was finally adjourned. The whole affair was interesting in the extreme and reflected the highest credit on the committee of arrangement.

SENATOR HILL'S POSITION.

He Makes a Statement in Reply to the Charges of the Denver Times.

The following card from Senator Hill is taken from the Denver Tribune-Republican:

I have felt that the statements which have been made in certain newspapers regarding my position on the silver question are too absurd to call for an answer. They are not less unjust than the charges which have often been made that I have not been a consistent republican. It said that before I entered the senate on some occasion in a bank at Central City, of which Mr. Thatcher was president and Mr. Young cashier, that I expressed sentiments which would not now be regarded as sound on the silver question. If I ever held any conversation at that bank it must have been in 1877, or prior to that time, as I removed from Black Hawk to Denver early in the year 1878. I can freely say that if I were called upon to state what opinions I held at that time in regard to silver coinage, I would find it difficult to do so, and I am quite sure my constituents would regard it, as I do, as a matter of no importance whatever. I had not given the subject any careful consideration, and probably had no very decided convictions regarding it.

If I entertained the views which were attributed to me, they must have been based upon honest conviction, and not in my selfish interests, as the company in which I was largely interested was at that time treating silver ores to the extent of several hundred thousand dollars yearly, and carried large quantities in stock.

When I entered the United States senate, it became my duty not only to represent the state faithfully, and to defend all its interests, but also to prepare myself to make that defense effective. It was then my duty to carefully study financial questions, and, if, after so doing, I had discovered that my views were such that I could not consistently discharge the obligations to the state which my office implied, the only honorable course I could have taken would have been to resign my seat.

For some time after I entered the senate no question relating to silver coinage came before that body. The first opportunity which was offered to me to advocate the policy of coining silver was in 1882 when Senator Sherman, in a long and able speech, urgently demanded the cessation of silver coinage. I replied to the best of my ability and I have always believed that my effort on that occasion was productive of some good.

I am charged with opposing the Warner bill. I did oppose it, and would do so again if the occasion should require it. I opposed it, because the passage of such a bill would inevitably work the destruction of the silver interests of this country. If the Warner bill had provided for the unlimited coinage of the silver produced by our own mines only, I would have given it my most earnest support. If that bill had become a law it would have opened our doors for all the silver of the world, which we would have been compelled to receive and pay for in gold so long as we had any gold, at the rate of $1.39 per ounce. The result would have been to compel this country in a short time to abandon the coinage even of any part of the product of our own mines.

It is a well-known fact that Germany and the Latin Union had become alarmed on account of the decline of the price of silver bullion. The former country had forced its coin upon the markets of the world until silver bullion had fallen to $1.00 per ounce.

It can readily be seen with what avidity all these countries would have accepted the opportunity to unload their silver upon this country at $1.39 per ounce if we had passed a coinage act free to all the silver of the world.

I am in favor of the free coinage of silver, if it can be confined to the production of our own mines. Without some restriction of this kind, which in the present attitude of congress it will be difficult to obtain, the free coinage of silver, throwing our mints open to all the silver of the world, would be the most disastrous thing which could happen to our silver industry.

I did not advocate the free coinage of silver in my late speech in the senate, for the reason that by so doing I would have failed to accomplish the object I had in view. The danger exists and is imminent that the present coinage may be suspended. No one can safely assert that there is to-day a majority in either house in favor of the continuance of the coinage even at the present limited rate. The most we can hope to do in the present congress is to prevent any hostile legislation.

The statements of the Times that I procured the introduction of a resolution as a substitute for another resolution providing for the unlimited coinage of silver at the convention held on the 19th of September, 1879; that I ever opposed any resolution in the senate against the restriction of the coinage of the silver dollar; that I ever berated anybody for the defense of silver in the senate, or that I am not in favor of the unlimited coinage of silver, are malicious fabrications and without a shadow of foundation.

I look forward to the next two years as a period of great importance in connection with this subject. Whether I am returned to the senate or not, I shall do everything which lies in my power to protect the most important industry of this state.

The Times mentions the names of Mr. Joseph Thatcher, Mr. Frank Young, Judge Belford, General Frank Hall and others as witnesses to the fact that my position on this question has not been consistent, and that I have been guided by selfish political interests. I would be very glad if these gentlemen would state everything they know that has any bearing upon the subject.

It is with extreme reluctance that I ever consent to pay any attention to the attacks of my political enemies, but I have concluded that I would, once and for all, notice some of the misrepresentations in which they have so persistently indulged. N. P. HILL.

Real Estate Transfers.

F. G. Rowe reports the following transfers for the week ending January 16:

CITY PROPERTY.

Helena J Jenness to Hannah A Grimes, pt of blk 243, add 1, beginning 80 ft n of sw corner of blk 243, add 1,	$2,000
J C Rose and M T Rose to Mary L Wilson, lt 5, blk 114,	2,000

COLORADO CITY PROPERTY.

Anthony Bott to John Gass, lts 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31 and 32,	200

COUNTRY PROPERTY.

J W Carnahan to J E McIntyre, e hf of sw qr of nw qr and sw qr of ne qr of sec 23, tp 11, s r, 67 w	200
Isaac Sewell to C R Husted, e hf of se qr sec 25, tp 11, r 66 w and w hf of sw qr of sec 30, tp 11 s, r 66 w	1,000
O P Snider to Geo W Snider, sw qr of nw qr of sec 32, tp 13 s, r 67 w	nom
J S Weaver to W F Thompson, undivd of s hf of se qr of sec 5 and nw qr of nw qr of sec 9 and ne qr of ne qr of sec 8, tp 11 s, 67 w, also lts 1 and 2 blk 23 in town of Palmer Lake	1,289
Amanda Husted to C R Husted, s hf of s w qr sec 30, tp 11 s r 66 w	nominal
H W Austin et al to El Paso county, right of way for road, Templeton's gap,	nominal

MINING DEED.

A H Corman to Wm Bush, 1-3 int in the "Kate lode," "Herbert lode," and "Lillian lode," Dome mining district,	50.

PATENTS.

United States to Alice F Royce, 160 acres.
United States to John Stanley, 160 acres.
United States to P W Royce, 160 acres.
United States to J Mackey, 162 72-100 acres.
United States to R Donnelly, 160 acres.
United States to M A Williams, 172 23-100 acres.
United States to A E Ames, 240 acres.
United States to S Andrews, 160 acres.
United States to C H Call, 160 acres.
United States to M B Corbin, 141 60-100 acres.
United States to M B Corbin, 170 79-100 acres.
United States to G H Curtis, 40 acres.
United States to John Carr, 80 acres.
United States to John Carr, 160 acres.
United States to David DeGraff, 319 62-100 acres.
United States to Patrick Feeney, 120 acres.
United States to Julius Galtberg, 80 acres.
United States to Julius Galtberg, 320 acres.
United States to Julius Galtberg, 240 acres.
United States to Julius Galtberg, 280 37-100 acres.

Snow in the East.

CHICAGO, January 16. Specials from all parts of Wisconsin, Iowa and Illinois indicate the present one of the worst snow storms of the winter. In Iowa snow is reported badly drifted and in a number of instances trains have been abandoned.

Trains from all directions are arriving two and three hours late, owing to snow drifts. Train men report snow along the lines of road very heavy and drifting badly, particularly in the west and southwest.

CINCINNATI, January 16. The rain of the past forty hours changed to sleet this afternoon and to-night it is snowing. The Ohio river has risen nine feet in 24 hours and to-night is rising rapidly. It is hardly believed however, that a flood will ensue as no reports have reached here of snow at the headwaters such as preceded the previous high water.

KANSAS CITY, January 16. The weather is sharply colder to-day and light snow is falling. Trains are generally one to four hours late.

Through trains in this section are delayed by the snow storm. None have been reported abandoned. The southern Kansas passenger train due here this morning snowed in near Cherry Vale is expected to arrive this evening. The weather is clear to-night.

Disposal of the Alert.

WASHINGTON, January 16.—At a meeting of the house committee on naval affairs to-day Representatives Boutelle, Talbot and Bellentine were appointed a sub-committee to consider the bill providing for the distribution of the Greeley relief vessels. Boutelle favors putting the Alert in complete repair and returning her to the British government with the thanks of congress. He says the vessel was presented to the United States for a specific purpose and now as that purpose has been accomplished it would be proper to return her. The committee also considered the proposed investigation of the death of Cadet Strong at the naval academy and by the vote decided that investigation was not required.

The Railroad War.

NEW YORK, January 16. The cut rate war seems likely to become double-ended instead of being only a contest of rates westward. This will be precipitated by the ugly fight now being opened by the Grand Trunk and Lake Shore over emigrant business westward. Any settlement of the rate war will now be made more difficult because if the companies were disposed to at once restore rates they could not until foreign orders of Grand Trunk agents expire. These orders are unlimited; no date can be fixed and the field becomes demoralized. New York Central to-day is selling second class tickets to Chicago at $8; Erie same rate.

No Escape for Yates.

LONDON, January 16. Edmund Yates, editor of the World, is apparently doomed to undergo four months imprisonment to which he was sentenced for libel of Lord Lamondale. The court of appeals to-day dismissed his appeal against the sentence. Yates has decided to abandon the proposition of his counsel to further appeal his case to the house of lords. After the court pronounced its decision Yates surrendered to the officers, was removed from the court room and placed in custody to serve out his sentence.

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PUBLISHED BY

THE GAZETTE PUBLISHING COMPANY

DAILY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ..... $10.00 | Six Months $5.00
Three Months ..... 2.50 | One Month 1.00

WEEKLY—IN ADVANCE.

Per annum ..... $2.00 | Six Months $1.00
Three Months ..... .50 | One Month ..... .25

ADVERTISING

rates made known on application at the office

JOB WORK.

Facilities for Plain and Fancy Job Printing equal to those of any establishment west of the Missouri river.

All persons having advertisements in this paper and desiring them discontinued will please make it known at the business office, where they will be properly attended to. We cannot hold ourselves responsible for advertisements continuing in the paper unless notice is thus given.

No claims are allowed against any employe of the GAZETTE to offset any of our accounts.

All advertisements for the WEEKLY GAZETTE must be handed in not later than Thursday noon.

Advertising agents are respectfully notified that we do not want any advertising from them.

B. W. STEELE,
Manager of the GAZETTE.

A SILVER CONVENTION.

The miners of Colorado, and others interested in the continued coinage of silver, have issued a call for a convention, to be held in Denver on January 28, 1885. The several counties of the state are invited to send as many delegates as they sent to the state political conventions of 1884. Residents of other states and territories who are interested in the cause are also invited to be present. This is to be the nucleus of a grand movement for the protection of the silver interests.

The silver convention should be well attended this afternoon by all citizens. It should not be partisan or factional, but should be conducted purely and solely in the interest of Colorado's chief industry.

Senator J. Don Cameron has been nominated to be his own successor. His public life has been a series of successes. It began in 1870 when he entered Grant's cabinet as secretary of war. In 1877 his father resigned his seat in the senate, and his son was elected to succeed him. In 1879 he was elected for six years, and is now re elected for another 6 years.

The Literary World for January 10th prints a notable article of nearly four pages, by Mr. Frederick T. Fuller, a nephew of Margaret Fuller, defending her memory from the aspersions flung upon it by the publication of words of Hawthorne in the new life by his son. The paper demands the reading of all who are minded to keep abreast with current literary discussion.

We publish elsewhere the letter of Senator Hill which frankly states his position on the silver question. There was no need of this statement because he has a record on this question which is plain and clear. The miners of the whole west recognize Senator Hill their champion in the senate. Still this letter answers some of the falsehoods which his enemies have uttered. The letter shows that he is an intelligent friend of silver who does not stoop to the demagogic utterances of so many who have tried to make capital out of silver advocacy.

Senator Ingalls has received the nomination to the senate in the republican caucus. He was first elected in 1873 when the Pomeroy exposé took place. His elevation was a streak of good fortune as he had at the time no special prominence. But he has demonstrated that he is the ablest representative Kansas can have in the senate. He has already had twelve years' service in the senate and his re-election will give him six more. The tendency to keep a good man in the senate is to be commended. It greatly increases a state's influence. It is doubtful if any other man in Kansas could in two terms acquire the influence Senator Ingalls has and any change would have been foolish. New England has had a large influence in public affairs because she has usually kept a good man in office. Therefore her senators have always had prominent places on committees while the west does not keep one man continuously enough in public life to gain a high position.

Our dispatches indicate that Mr. Evarts will be the successful senatorial candidate in New York. This has been brought about by Russell withdrawing in his favor. New York will now be properly represented in the senate. Since Conkling resigned her influence there has been a mere cypher to what should have been. She will now have a representative whose commanding abilities will at once give him a leadership in the senate. His first effort to enter public life was his candidacy for the senate in 1861 when comparitively a young man. At the time our esteemed townsman the Hon. H. A. Risley was one of his political friends and one of the managers of his canvass. But Judge Harris of Albany proved the stronger candidate and was elected. After waiting twenty-four years the honor he sought as a young man has come to him, and he enters the senate in the full maturity of his splendid powers and with a prestige that no senator except Edmunds possesses. Though he has been prominent in the councils of the republican party from the time it was organized, this is the first elective office that his party has honored him with. His only public office before this was his cabinet position under Hayes.

Following in the text of the bill introduced in the state legislature by Mr. Barker, relating to woodlands and forestry in Colorado and to create a forest commission:

Be it enacted by the general assembly of the state of Colorado:

SECTION 1. All lands now owned or controlled, or which may be hereafter owned or controlled by the state of Colorado, and which are now, or shall hereafter be, covered with forest growth, or devoted to forest uses, are, for the purposes of this act, declared to be woodlands.

SEC. 2. No such lands shall, after the passage of this act, be leased except by direction of the state forestry commissioners, to be hereinafter constituted, and under such rules and regulations as they may prescribe. Such lands shall not be sold, except by authority of the general assembly; subject to such laws and regulations as may be provided therefor, such timber and wood as can be taken from said lands, consistent with forest preservation and growth, may at a fair valuation, be sold, and the proceeds of such sale be immediately converted into the state treasury.

SEC. 3. By and with the advice and consent of the senate, the governor shall appoint as commissioners three suitable persons skilled in matters relating to forestry, all of whom shall be residents and citizens of this state, and who shall constitute and be known as the forest commissioners of the state of Colorado. The said commissioners shall be taken respectively from different locations in the state, in a manner to best subserve the public interests, and they shall hold office for two, four and six years, respectively, and until their respective successors shall be duly appointed and confirmed. Hereafter there shall be appointed in the same manner every two years, one forest commissioner, whose term of office shall be six years; due regard being had to the place of residence of the appointee, as above indicated.

SEC. 4. Each forest commissioner shall receive an allowance of five dollars for each day actually employed in service as such commissioner, and his reasonable and necessary traveling expenses; provided, that such compensation and expenses shall not exceed one thousand dollars for each commissioner in any one year. Such commissioners shall, at the expense of the state, be provided with an office at the capital, where their official records shall be kept.

SEC. 5. The said Forest Commissioners shall have the care and custody of all woodlands now owned or controlled, or which may be hereafter owned or controlled by the state. They shall cause all such lands to be located and duly recorded, and shall make and publish reasonable rules and regulations, for the prevention of trespass upon said lands, for the prevention and extinguishment of fires thereon, and for the conservation of forest growth. They shall also, so far as possible, promote the gradual extension of the forest area, encourage the planting of trees, and preserve the sources of water supply. They shall attend to the selling of timber and wood from such lands, whenever such selling shall be deemed expedient, and shall make due account of such sales and the proceeds arising therefrom. On or before the 15th day of December, in each year, they shall report to the governor their official action during the preceding year, and such information as may be useful in preserving the forests of the state, and maintaining the supply of water.

SEC. 6. In addition to the powers and duties attaching to the office of county commissioners and road overseers in the counties of this state, such commissioners and overseers shall act as conservators of woodlands in their respective localities, and shall enforce the laws and regulations made for the protection and preservation of such woodlands. Said county commissioners shall, also, to the extent of their power, encourage the planting of trees along water courses and irrigating ditches, and in other proper places, shall furnish information to the forestry commissioners, as they may from time to time require, and report their official action to them on or before the first day of December of each year. Except in cases of emergency, no expenses under this act shall be incurred by the said county commissioners or road overseers, unless by direction of the state forest commissioners.

SEC. 7. It is made the special duty of all forest officers of the state to exercise the utmost care and vigilance in the prevention and extinguishment of fires within the state likely to endanger or destroy forest growth, and to apprehend any persons who may be guilty of causing such fires; and in the performance of their duties such officers may call to their aid such person or persons, within the state, as they may deem necessary. All forest officers and all peace officers within the state are empowered and required to arrest any and all persons found trespassing upon the woodlands of the state, or unlawfully cutting or destroying timber thereon, or setting fire in a manner to endanger such woodlands, and shall cause actions to be instituted in courts of proper jurisdiction, to punish violators of the forestry laws of the state. In all matters pertaining to woodlands and forests, the district officers shall be subject to the county forest officers of their respective counties, and all shall be subordinate to the forest commissioners of the state, in their individual or collective capacity.

SEC. 8. For the same time actually occupied in the performance of duties imposed by this act, the said county commissioners shall receive additional pay at the same rate per diem as is allowed by existing laws. The said road overseers, for services rendered under this act, shall be paid at the rate of three dollars per day. All bills for such services shall be audited by the state forest commissioners, and paid by the state out of the fund provided for that purpose.

SEC. 9. No person who is directly or indirectly engaged in the manufacture of lumber, or railroad ties, or telegraph poles, or any business which requires a large consumption of growing timber or wood, shall be qualified to serve as a forest commissioner under this act.

SEC. 10. The sum of ten thousand dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated for the purposes of this act.

SEC. 11. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

SEC. 12. It is the opinion of the general assembly that an emergency exists; therefore, this act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage.

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

Rear Admiral Powell is dead.

The California senate organized yesterday with Knight, one of the "readouts" as president pro tem.

The Atlantic Mills at Lawrence, Mass., employing 2,500 operatives, announce general reduction of wages.

The following postmasters were nominated yesterday: Sidney Seloth, Crested Butte, Colo.; James C. Connor, Aspen, Colo.

The comptroller of the currency has appointed James J. Sturgis of Chicago, examiner of national banks vice Oakley, resigned.

Wm. Felix Henry was hanged at Edwardsville, Ill., yesterday for the murder of Henry Ross and Henry DePugh, both colored.

A strike of Trenton, N. J., potters is assured, all efforts at compromise having failed. Thousands of men and women will be thrown out of employment.

Governor Marmaduke, of Missouri, has appointed J. H. Stover, of Independence, to fill the vacancy on the circuit court bench caused by the death of Judge Dunlap.

General Hatch left Caldwell, Ks, Sunday morning for the boomer camp on the Still water, Indian territory, with troops. It has been so stormy since that no news has been received from him yet.

Failures in the last seven days in the United States were 332, Canada 38, total 420, as compared with a total of 459 for the previous week. The figures are still unusually heavy in the western, southern and middle states.

William Hale, late governor of Wyoming, was buried at Cheyenne yesterday under the auspices of the Knights Templars. The weather was very cold, but there was a great turnout of local civic and military societies. Eight companies of United States soldiers attended from Fort Russell.

The senate committee on pensions reported adversely the bill to grant a pension of $50 per month to Emma De Long, widow of the late Lieutenant De Long of Jeannette fame. The report of the majority merely recommends indefinite postponement of the bill. Senator Blair submitted a minority report recommending a pension of $50 per month.

Grant's Retirement.

WASHINGTON, January 16. At a recent meeting of the house committee on military affairs Slocum was instructed to call up in the house at the first opportunity the bill introduced in the senate providing a place for Grant on the retired list. At a meeting of the committee to-day a motion authorizing him to call up the bill passed by the senate on the 14th, and having for its object the retirement of General Grant was lost, eight to two. Those opposing were Rosecrans, Slocum, Morgan, Wolford, Murray, Connolly, Lyman and Bayne. Those favoring, Cutcheon and Steele.

The Fort Wayne Strike.

FORT WAYNE, Ind., January 16. At three o'clock this afternoon a third unsuccessful attempt was made by the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne & Chicago railway officials to move freight trains blockaded here by reason of the brakemen's strike against the double header system of running freight trains. An associated press reporter called upon the strikers this afternoon and interviewed their leader at their headquarters. He said, "We are peaceable men who desire to destroy no property or to harm any one but we will not allow a double-header to leave Fort Wayne under any circumstances."

The Cisco Suspension.

NEW YORK, January 16.—Up to a late hour this afternoon there were no failures growing out of the Cisco suspension. The accepted reason for Cisco's assignment now is that the daughters of the late John J. Cisco, co heirs with Cisco of the present firm, insist on having the estate liquidated and withdrawing their funds from the concern. In view of the unsettled state of affairs it was deemed best to make an assignment. The firm had $300,000 to its credit at the bank at the close yesterday.

The Oliver Bros. Failure.

PITTSBURG, January 16.—On Tuesday Oliver Bros. & Phillips will make a formal statement of their affairs. Indications are that the liabilities of the firm will reach from four to six millions. A very large proportion of this sum is secured by collateral of various kinds and is held by banks throughout the country.

North Carolina Elections.

RALEIGH, N. C., January 16. Senator Z. B. Vance was renominated by the democratic caucus by acclamation. In the special election for congressman to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Scales scattering returns indicate the election of Reid.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is the article for you, it stimulates the failing energies, invigorates the body and cheers the mind. It enables the system to throw off the debilitating effects of undue fatigue, gives renewed vigor to the organs of digestion, arouses the liver when inactive, renews the jaded appetite, and encourages healthful repose. Its ingredients are safe, and its credentials, which consist in the hearty endorsement of persons of every class of society are most convincing.

For sale by druggists and dealers, to whom apply for Hostetter's Almanac for 1885. dwh-i-pl

COLORADO FOR INVALIDS

BY DR. S. S. SOLLY

Health Resorts of Colo. Springs and Manitou

FOR SALE AT

Thayer & Howbert's and J. H. Bon'sl

Notice to Non-Resident Heirs-at-Law and Non-Resident Executor.

The people of the state of Colorado to Esther S. Hopkins, residing at Haddonfield, state of New Jersey, sister and heir-at-law of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, and William Hacker, of Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, one of the executors named in the will of said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, greeting:

You are hereby notified that a paper writing purporting to be the last will and testament of Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, who resided in Colorado Springs, Colorado, and departed this life at Colorado Springs, in the county of El Paso and state of Colorado, on or about the 8th day of December, A. D. 1884, was presented to the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, for probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased by Henry Le B. Willis, one of the executors named therein, who resides at Colorado Springs Colorado, on the 16th day of December, A. D. 1884; that it is shown by satisfactory proof that the said Frederic H. Sharpless died possessed of certain real and personal property, consisting chiefly of lots number five and six in Charles Hallowell's trustee's subdivision of block number two hundred and twelve, addition number one, and the north half of lot number one, in block number two hundred and three, addition number one, in the city of Colorado Springs, El Paso county, Colorado; also certain real estate in the town of Created Butte, Gunnison county, Colorado, and ten thousand dollars' worth of personal property. All of said real and personal estate estimated to be worth about twelve thousand five hundred dollars. That said instrument bears no date and is signed by Charles L. Zobrist and Charles A. Hendrieson as subscribing witnesses to the due execution thereof, by the said testator; that said instrument bequeaths unto Esther S. Hopkins aforesaid all silver and plated ware and to Henry Le B. Willis all books and pictures, and to Lucy Josephine Follett all the rest and residue of the estate of which the said Frederic H. Sharpless died seized and possessed. That the said Henry Le B. Willis and William Hacker are nominated and appointed in and by the said will as the executors thereof. You, the said Esther S. Hopkins and William Hacker are therefore notified to be and appear before the county court of El Paso county, Colorado, at the court house in the city of Colorado Springs, on Monday, February 23, A. D. 1885, at 10 o'clock a. m., which time and place have been fixed by the court for the hearing on the application for the probate of the said instrument to attend the probate thereof, and show cause, if any you can or may have, why the said instrument should not be admitted to probate and record as the true last will and testament of the said Frederic H. Sharpless, deceased, and letters testamentary or of administration issue thereon accordingly.

Dated at Colorado Springs, Colorado, December 31, 1884.

[SEAL.] E. A. COLBURN,
Judge of the County Court, El Paso County, Colorado.

CAMPBELL & McINTYRE, Attorneys. w4-8 5

OHIO INDIANA—MICHIGAN

WABASH ROUTE!

THE BUSINESS MAN

When he travels wants to go quick, wants to be comfortable, wants to arrive at destination on time, in fact, wants a strictly business trip, and consequently takes the popular Wabash Route, feeling that he is sure to meet his engagements and continue to prosper and be happy.

THE TOURIST

Has long since chosen the Wabash as the favorite route to all the summer resorts of the East, North and West, and winter resorts of the South, as the Company has for years provided better accommodations and more attractions than any of its competitors for this class of travel. Tourist Tickets can be had at reduced rates at all principal offices of the Company.

THE FARMER

In search of a new home, where he can secure better returns for his labor, should remember that the Wabash is the most direct route to Arkansas, Texas, Kansas, Nebraska, and all points South, West and Northwest, and that round-trip land-explorers' tickets at very low rates are always on sale at the ticket offices. Descriptive advertising matter of Arkansas and Texas sent free on application by addressing the General Passenger Agent.

THE INVALID

Will find the Wabash the most convenient route to all the noted health resorts of Illinois, Missouri, Arkansas and Texas, and that the extensive through car system and superior accommodations of this popular line will add greatly to his comfort while en route. Pamphlet descriptive of the many celebrated health resorts of the West and Southwest sent free on application.

THE CAPITALIST

Will find the information necessary to secure safe and profitable investments in agricultural, manufacturing, mining, lumbering, or any of the many openings in fields throughout the Southwest, by addressing the undersigned.

F. CHANDLER,
Gen'l Passenger and Ticket Agent, St. Louis, Mo.

MISSOURI

C. M. HAMPSON,
Commercial Agent, Denver, Colo.
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THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE

FOR 1885.

A PAPER DEVOTED TO AMERICAN INTERESTS.

LARGEST REPUBLICAN CIRCULATION IN AMERICA.

THE TRIBUNE begins the new subscription year with prospects unparalleled in its history. Its circulation for the seven days ending November 8, 1884, was as follows:

Monday, November 3	99,300
Tuesday, November 4	101,500
Wednesday, November 5	188,600
Thursday, November 6	167,100
Friday, November 7	170,000
Saturday, November 8	172,000
Sunday, November 9	121,000
Weekly, November 5, exclusive of all short term campaign subscriptions	145,000
Semi-weekly	38,300
Total number of Tribunes printed and sold during week ending November 8, exclusive of campaign subscriptions	1,202,100

Ninety-four tons of paper were used in printing the week's issues. This was of course an election week "spurt," which "broke the record" in New York. Getting back into the "steady gait," the Tribune's record stood on the following week:

Average daily circulation of the Daily Tribune, for the week ending Nov. 15, 1884	124,400
Weekly Tribune, Nov. 12, 1884	142,650
Semi-Weekly	36,000

During 1885 the Tribune will strive more zealously and hopefully than ever for its political faith. The return to power of the party that brought on the rebellion must make the coming year one of the most interesting in our history. The more the people know of how democrats deal with their government, the surer is republican success the next time; and the Tribune appeals to its friends to help spread such knowledge broadcast.

The Tribune gives the news fully, fairly and early; it is a safe and attractive paper for the family circle; and is the persistent advocate of work for American workmen, a great paying home market for American grain and meat, the extension of our foreign trade, and the general protection of American interests. It favors every practical effort to check intemperance, and is always on the side of morality, reform, and progress. Its Weekly and Semi-Weekly edition contains notably complete and valuable Agricultural, Household, Literary and Juvenile departments, with serial stories, abundant correspondence, interesting miscellany, and some fun. Every member of the family, old or young, finds in it instruction and entertainment.

Every postmaster and club agent is invited to form yearly clubs at once for the Tribune. The following premiums are offered in combination with subscriptions:

Unabridged Dictionary, both Webster's and Worcester's.

Wood's Household Practice of Medicine, 2 vols., illustrated, 819 and 942 pages.

The Library of Useful Knowledge, 15 vols. nearly 900 pages each, embracing Chambers' Encyclopedia, complete, with American additions.

The Waterbury watch, a popular and successful premium.

Ridpath's Illustrated History of the United States.

Specimen copies, show bills and circulars, with details of valuable premiums, will be sent, free, upon application, or can be had from your postmaster.

TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

WEEKLY, $1.25 a year; in clubs of ten, $1 a year, with extra copy to man sending club.

SEMI-WEEKLY, $1.50 a year; in clubs of ten, $1 a year, with extra copy to man sending club.

DAILY, with Sunday, $8.50; without Sunday, $7 per year.

SUNDAY TRIBUNE, $1.50 per year. Sunday's Tribune, Monday's, Wednesday's or Saturday's, can be subscribed for separately.

Counting postage, the Tribune costs about two cents a copy, all editions.

Address, simply, THE TRIBUNE, New York.

Young Men Read This.

The VOLTAIC BELT CO., of Marshall, Mich., offer to send their celebrated ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC APPLIANCES on trial for thirty days, to men (young or old) afflicted with nervous debility, loss of vitality and manhood, and all kindred troubles. Also for rheumatism, neuralgia, paralysis, and many other diseases. Complete restoration to health, vigor and manhood guaranteed. No risk is incurred, as thirty days trial is allowed. Write them at once for illustrated pamphlet free.

dwh-8-1y

WRAPPING PAPER,

WRAPPING PAPER

WRAPPING PAPER

AT THE GAZETTE OFFICE!

F. A. ROWE,

Real Estate.

$10,000 TO LOAN

In Sums from $500 Up.

FOR RENT.

Furnished Houses.

House of 5 rooms, Kiowa st	$25.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	25.00
House of 6 rooms, fronting on park	30.00
House of 9 rooms, N Weber st	65.00
House of 9 rooms, very central	60.00
House of 4 rooms and bath room, N Weber street	35.00
House of 7 rooms, Huerfano street	20.00
House of 7 rooms, N Tejon st, nice place	65.00
Very choice front room in central portion of the city.	
Private residence elegantly furnished, bath room, hot and cold water and gas in all parts of the house.	
House of 6 rooms, S. Weber St., $35.	

Unfurnished Houses.

House of 5 rooms N Nevada,	15.00
House of 6 rooms, N Weber st	15.00
Boarding house, central	40.00
House of 5 rooms, central	12.00
House of 5 rooms, Cascade ave	8.00
House of 2 rooms, fronts on park	7.00
House of 4 rooms, Vermijo ave	6.00
House of 7 rooms, N Nevada ave	25.00
House of 5 rooms on garden tract	10.00
House of 5 rooms, Tejon st	15.00
House of 4 rooms, N Nevada ave	9.00
House of 5 rooms, Nevada ave	12.00
House of 2 rooms, Nevada ave	4.00
Two pleasant rooms, central.	
Three rooms, central	7.00

STORES.

Southeast corner of Tejon and Huerfano sts. Desirable store, North Tejon st.

FOR SALE.

5405 N. TEJON ST—Carefully built house of modern style, bay window, bath room, hot and cold water, etc., in one of the best blocks in the city, near the park	$4,800
5376 N. NEVADA AVE—5 room house near Acacia place	1,700
6218 CHOICE RESIDENCE On Pike's Peak ave; large grounds	
5187 RANCH—One of the most successfully run dairy and agricultural ranches in the county	2,000
6010 N WEBER ST. Sunny cottage pleasantly situated; furniture included	3,500
5543 VACANT LOT—Kiowa st	150
5547 CASCADE AVE RESIDENCE	5,000
6185 NEVADA AVE CORNER—5 room cottage; nice lawn, shrubbery, strawberry bed, raspberries, currants, gooseberries, apples, pears, stable, cow shed, etc	1,100
6147 STOCK RANCH—Large range well watered; good improvements, price reasonable.	
6231 N NEVADA AVE—Pretty cottage on best portion of the ave	2,500
5568 S TEJON ST 3 room cottage	700
6258 N NEVADA AVE Vacant corner	4,700

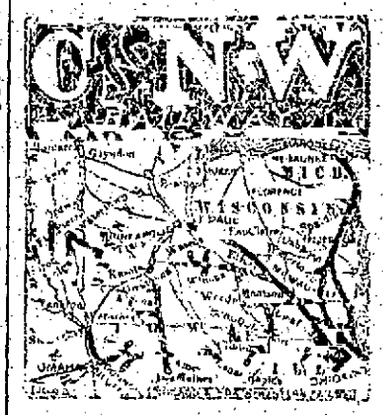
The above list embraces but a small portion of the property I have for sale.

Parties thinking of buying, selling, renting or loaning money cordially invited to call.

Carriage always in attendance to exhibit property.

F. A. ROWE,

No. 17, North Tejon St., Opp. Opera House.



THE

Chicago & North-Western

RAILWAY

is the OLDEST! BEST CONSTRUCTED! BEST EQUIPPED! and hence the

LEADING RAILWAY

—OF THE—

WEST AND NORTHWEST

it is the SHORT, SURE and SAFE route between

Council Bluffs

—AND—

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE

And all points EAST, such as

Niagara Falls, New York, Philadelphia, Boston, Washington, Baltimore, Pittsburgh, Montreal, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland.

At Council Bluffs the Trains of the Chicago North-Western and the U. P. R'ys depart from, arrive at and use the same joint union depot.

At Chicago close connections are made with the Lake Shore, Michigan Central, Baltimore & Ohio, Ft. Wayne and Pennsylvania, and Chicago & Grand Trunk R'ys, and the Kankakee and Pan Handle routes

Palace Drawing Room Cars

Are run on all through trains of this road.

It is the ONLY ROAD between

COUNCIL BLUFFS and CHICAGO

Upon which is run the celebrated

Imperial Dining Cars.

Insist upon ticket agents selling you tickets via this road. Examine your tickets, and refuse to buy if they do not read over the Chicago & North-Western railway.

If you wish the best traveling accommodations you will buy your tickets by this route AND WILL TAKE NONE OTHER.

All ticket agents sell tickets by

GEO. D. WILLIAMSON, Traveling Agent.

W. H. BABCOCK, General Agent.

Win. Cox Hotel Block Denver

Henry Le B. Willis

REAL ESTATE

—AND—

Insurance.

NOTARY PUBLIC

—AND—

COMMISSIONER OF DEEDS

City and Country Property

For Sale on Easy Terms.

MONEY TO LOAN

On approved Real Estate security to suit borrowers.

For Rent.

FURNISHED HOUSES.

917 N Nevada, in whole or part	$
211 Bijou, 6 rooms	50.00
523 N Weber, 6 rooms and bath room	40.00
2[illegible] N Weber, 8 rooms and bath room	45.00
219 Platte, 6 rooms	45.00
422 S Tejon st, 8 rooms	
12 Boulder, 5 rooms	30.00
216 Pike's Peak, 6 rooms	50.00
416 North Nevada, 5 rooms	35.00

UNFURNISHED HOUSES.

314 and 316 Pike's Peak, 6 rooms each	$
522 N Cascade, 8 rooms	30.00
121 S Weber, 2 rooms	5.00
Hotel of 18 rooms on reasonable terms.	
521 S Nevada, 5 rooms	9.00
726 S Weber, 2 rooms	5.00
128 N Wahsatch,	6.00
32 S Tejon, 4 rooms	8.00
111 Kiowa, 8 rooms	18.00
Corner Willamette and Oak, 4 rooms	7.00
25 Wahsatch 7 rooms	18.00
19 Cucharras, 5 rooms	10.00
208 S Cascade, 4 rooms	9.00
318 Wahsatch, 4 rooms	8.00

OFFICES, ROOMS, ETC.

114 N Tejon, second floor	$15.00
107 Pike's Peak, 2 offices, second floor	
101 Pike's Peak, 2 furnished rooms.	25.00

SPECIAL.

A well established and paying business, requiring small capital to pay cent for stock

The Tenney house on 123 foot corner, Willamette and Cascade, for sale on easy terms. $7,500. $7,500

The property known as the Sybrandt place comprising 19 acres of land, all fenced, under city ditch with good frame house and barn, just northeast of town; can make low figures for cash.

Three fifty-foot lots on Willamette ave, fenced, large shed, etc In monthly payments if desired. $ 300

100-foot corner on North Weber, with five-room house, barn, corral, etc., in good order. 2,100

For Sale.

I have a long list of properties, improved and otherwise, which I should be pleased to show parties desiring to purchase, who will favor me with a call.

OFFICE NO. 17 S. TEJON STREET.

Opp. Opera House.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

Cards under this head state profession and address. Any other matter will be charged for at our card rates.

E. C. WEBSTER, M. D.

Office No. 7 S. Tejon street.

RESIDENCE—NO. 512 N TEJON ST. Have for the past seventeen years made a special study of female and children's disease. d-11-tf

DR. W. FOWLER

(Formerly Fowler & Palmer)

DENTIST.

ROOMS in Prewitt Block, Tejon street, opposite Giddings Brothers. m-6 tf

Dr. C. F. Edwards,

DENTIST.

OFFICE No. 21 North Tejon st., opposite Opera House Telephone No. 3. m-6tf

TRADE DIRECTORY.

All cards under this head consist of announcements of particular branch of trade and address. Any other matter in them will be charged for at our card rates.

W. C. T. U.

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DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

Notes and Comments.

One of the most striking features of Mr. Moody's phenomenal career as an evangelist is the impulse which he has given to a variety of forms of philanthropic effort. Though himself of the slenderest intellectual culture he has had conspicuous success in reaching the undergraduates of Cambridge and Oxford; and he has shown his estimate of the value of sound learning by planting and sustaining in his native town of Northfield, Mass., a school for boys which is meeting with eminent success. We take from the Christian Union the following account of this school:

He formed his plans, selected his site, and then quietly called here and there for the requisite funds. He seems never to have doubted of success. He knew that other good men had perceived the great necessity of such a school. Several gentlemen immediately responded to the call with generous contribution, and the work was committed to an efficient board of trustees, who proceeded to carry out Mr. Moody's plans. Much more money was needed, but Mr. Moody simply said, "Go on, gentlemen, with the work, and look to me for the money." He trusted confidently that God would supply the need. From time to time, from most distant quarters, from most unexpected sources, the money has come. Generous donations have come from old England. One English gentleman, travelling in this country, visited the new school, and was so much impressed with its good work that he gave several hundred pounds for its support, and, on arriving home, his brother sent an equal amount for it. Several thousands of dollars have come from Englishmen for this school.

Northfield, in Massachusetts, is the home of Mr. Moody. On the west side of the Connecticut river, directly opposite Northfield, on high, sloping ground, which commands an extensive and beautiful view of valley, river, and mountain, the school was located. It is a healthy spot, remote from cities and from all adverse external influences.

Two good farms, containing more than 400 acres, were purchased, the existing buildings were suitably arranged, and in May, 1881, the school was opened.

Since then a framed school house and five brick buildings have been erected, and a new brick school house, three stories high, and costing $30,000, will soon be completed. During the last four years $130,000 have been expended for land, buildings, and current expenses. As yet no public solicitation for money has been made. The money, thus far, has come in without solicitation, by way of confidence in Mr. Moody's judgment and discretion.

It is not a charity school, but it is a school where charity plays an important part. It is not a reform school, and no lazy, disorderly or vicious boys are allowed to remain there. It is not a theological school, but a wholesome, Christian spirit prevails in its management, and it aims to fit young men for good Christian service in the world.

As to its plan, the pupils are grouped in families of not more than twenty in each house, and each of these families is under the immediate care of two ladies, selected with regard to Christian character, culture and ability to teach. The mornings are spent in school, and an hour and a half of study is required on four evenings in a week. Thorough instruction is given in the fundamental branches of an English education, but higher studies may be pursued by those who are prepared for them. A thorough course of Biblical study is pursued, and all the pupils are brought into this course. All the pupils are required to work a part of each day, the time varying with the kind of work, and opportunities are afforded for extra work whereby many earn enough to pay for clothes and books.

The general aim is to provide for proper physical culture, to form habits of industry, to teach how to do various kinds of farm work, and inculcate sound notions of manual labor. The farm is under the supervision of a practical farmer, and work is assigned to the pupils according to their age and capacity.

No boys under twelve years are received, and all who come are taken only upon probation. There is no second probation in Mr. Moody's scheme. The charge for board and tuition is $100 a year. There are now eighty pupils in the school, and more than enough to fill the five homes have already been accepted.

From the same article we take this excellent characterization of the man and his work:

He has the genius of generalship. He is, naturally, a genius among men. His power in preaching the gospel is a very remarkable one. He grasps the simple and fundamental truths of Christianity and presents them with homely illustrations, with directest force, with convincing enthusiasm. He goes to the hearts of men without delay, by virtue of his evident sincerity and devotion. There is nothing sentimental or morbid or unwholesome in the man, or in his methods. He is a perfectly sane, healthy, Christian enthusiast. It strengthens one's faith and courage to come into contact with him, to breathe the atmosphere in which he moves, to touch the hem of his garment. If he has hours of depression God alone knows them. He suffers no man or woman to take from him gloomy views or impressions of discouragement.

Mr. Moody has indirectly done much to promote foreign missionary work. The following narrative furnishes one instance of what he has accomplished in that direction:

Among the attendants on Mr. Moody's meetings at Chamberwell, England, held during his first visit to that country, was a gentleman of wealth and prominence, a Mr. Studd. Coming under the influence of the evangelist's preaching, he was led to Christ and became at once a changed man. His sporting habits were immediately abandoned, and he himself engaged actively in Christian work. But the wondrous change was not confined to himself alone, for his household life was radically reformed, his hunters and dogs were sold, and his country seat thenceforth became the center of missionary effort for the district. The father's conversion deeply affected his sons, then students at Eton, and after his death they, too, became active Christians. Passing up to Cambridge university, one of the brothers became a noted cricketer, ranking among the most skillful in the kingdom. The other distinguished himself in boating, and was made captain of the university eleven. During Mr. Moody's late visit these young men were brought out and became active and enthusiastic supporters in his evangelistic labors.

Nor did their interest in religious work cease on the return of the former to this country. One of the brothers, Mr. C. T. Studd, has decided to enlist in the foreign missionary service, and will soon go to China at his own charges, bestowing the bulk of his inherited wealth on the society under whose auspices he goes forth. The other brother, J. K. Studd, has, with a noble heroism, entered upon mission work in the East End of London, and will be assisted by Lady Beauchamp's daughter, whom he is about to marry. She and her sister were conspicuous for their sweet voices, and the cordial and constant assistance they gave the evangelist in the song service connected with his great meetings. A son, also, of Lady Beauchamp, sharing in this missionary spirit, will betake himself to China as his life field.

Nor does this exhaust the romantic story of the zeal and devotion of these young disciples of the master. They have recently been on a missionary tour through England and parts of Scotland for the purpose of pleading the claims of the heathen world on the Christian youth of their country, and inducing them to consecrate themselves to the work of preaching the gospel to the benighted millions living in darkness.

They have created a profound impression, and the contagion of their own apostolic enthusiasm has reached other hearts. Some thirty of the students at Cambridge, it is said, have responded to their fervent appeals, and will enter the foreign missionary service. Great meetings have been held by these ardent gospellers, and a revived faith and consecration among Christians of every name are not the least among the trophies of this novel crusade. The whole narrative as it comes to us from across the waters, is full of pathos and inspiration. It shows how the echoes of those grand evangelistic efforts led by Mr. Moody, may yet be heard, and what an impetus has been given to missionary work at home and abroad.

God speed the hour when such self-devotement to Christ shall be witnessed among the youth in our universities and churches.

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LOST—Memorandum book between Dr Culver's residence and Mar's boarding house. Isaac Erieson written inside. Reward will be paid for its return to Mulholland & Clark. a-15-3t

LOST—Five dollars reward. A gold enameled bracelet, set with pearls. Leave at this office. a-16-3

ST. NICHOLAS

FOR

YOUNG FOLKS.

ATTRACTIONS FOR 1884-5

No printed periodical can take the place of parent, pastor or school teacher: but a good magazine can supplement their work and influence to a wonderful degree. In view of this, it is not extravagant to say—instead of "Can we afford to take ST. NICHOLAS?"—the question of every earnest household in English-speaking countries to-day should be "Can we afford not to take ST. NICHOLAS?"

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"His One Fault," a serial story for boys, by the popular author, J. T. Trowbridge.

"Personally Conducted," illustrated papers on famous places in Europe.—By Frank R. Stockton.

"Historic Girls," a companion series to "Historic Boys." By E. S. Brooks.

"Ready for Business;" suggestions to boys about to choose an occupation—based on personal interviews with prominent representatives of various trades and professions. By G. J. Manson.

"Driven Back to Eden," a serial. By J. P. Roe.

"Talks for Young Folks," A series of popular papers, by H. H. (Helen Jackson).

"Among the Law-makers;" recollections of a boy page in the United States senate containing much political information, both instructive and amusing. By Edmund Alton.

"Davy and the Goblin," a very funny serial story by a new writer, Charles Carryl.

Short stories by Louisa M. Alcott.

"The Progress of Invention;" "From Palanquin to Parlor-car," "From Cross-bow to 100-ton Gun," etc. Descriptive papers, by Charles F. Holton.

"Art Work for Young Folks," papers on decorative handicraft, by Charles G. Leland.

"Sheep or Silver?" a story of Texan life. By the late Rev. Wm. M. Baker.

"A Garden of Girls," being six short stories for girls by six leading writers.

"Tales of Two Continents," stories of adventure, by H. H. Boyesen.

"Cartoons for Boys and Girls," funny pictures by St. Nicholas artists.

"From Bach to Wagner;" brief, pointed biographies of great musicians, by Agatha Tunis.

Special papers by chosen writers, including Mary Hallock Foote, Joaquin Miller, Alice Wellington Rollins, O. B. Bunce, Harriet Prescott Spofford, Rev. Washington Gladden, Julia Schayer, Anna Lea Merritt, W. O. Stoddard, D. Ker, Ernest Ingersoll, Clara E. Clement, Lieut. Schwatka.

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INFORMATION FOR STRANGERS

Concerning the Two Great Resorts of the Rocky Mountains.

COLORADO SPRINGS.

Located on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railway, seventy-five miles south of Denver, is the city of Colorado Springs with a population of 6,000 people and universally conceded to be the handsomest and most modern city in the west. The town was established in 1871 by a company of Philadelphia gentlemen who from the very outset conceived the idea of making it the model city of all the Rocky mountain region. From the time of its founding up to the present it has had remarkable growth and to-day fully represents in every respect what its projectors anticipated of it. The location of the city is an admirable one situated as it is, directly at the base of Pike's Peak and at an altitude of 6,000 feet above the level of the sea. To borrow the expression of a well known writer, "neither nature nor art could design or lay out a more finished or beautiful spot." To the right and left of the peak which rears its snow-capped summit to an altitude of 14,000 feet extends a long range of mountains diversified with variety of form and outline, with rocky crags and tumbled boulders, with constant play of light and shadow, with contrast of rich and sombre colors with streaks of snow and dark groves of pine," the whole forming a panorama of exceeding beauty of which the eye never tires. On the north extends a ridge of hills called the divide and to the south and east as far as the eye can see stretch the great plains so common to Colorado, which afford grazing to thousands of sheep and cattle. The city covers an area three miles in length by two miles in width and is laid out in blocks 400 feet square. The streets and avenues are from 100 to 140 feet in width and lined upon either side by rows of flourishing cottonwood trees which were planted when the city was founded. These trees are watered by a system of irrigation ditches which also by means of feeders keep the lawns green and make the gardens productive. The central portion of the city is built up with substantial business blocks many of which have been erected within the past two or three years. There are many fine stone residences in the city costing from $10,000 to $40,000, but the most of the houses are of wood and of all styles and varieties of modern architecture. They are all set well back from the street and surrounded by handsome and well cared for lawns. As a place of residence Colorado Springs offers many superior advantages.

Climate One of the most important features that Colorado Springs has to offer especially to invalids is its dry weather and clear atmosphere. For weeks and months at a time there will be clear sunlight and not a cloud in the sky. During the summer months there are light showers frequently day after day, but as a rule no heavy or prolonged storms. There is no really disagreeable weather only during the months of March and April, when wind and snow storms are frequently experienced. Little if any snow falls during the winter months, and although the thermometer occasionally falls below zero, the sun during the greater part of the day is warm and the weather mild. In the summer, while it is sometimes hot but not oppressive in the day time, the nights are always cool and comfortable. Bounded as it is on the west by the mountains and on the north by the Divide, the city is protected from the severe wind storms which are so prevalent in other cities of the state. On account of its climate Colorado Springs ranks high as a resort for those affected with pulmonary troubles, and thousands who have been sent here by the leading physicians of the east have been temporarily relieved or permanently cured. It has been fully demonstrated that the city is in every respect as good a winter as it is a summer resort. Many people after having tried the climate of the southern states and California have found permanent relief in Colorado Springs, owing more especially to its mild and bracing air.

Educational Advantages Colorado Springs possesses educational advantages equal if not superior to those offered by many of the larger cities of the east. There are in the city four public school buildings which have cost between $50,000 and $60,000. One, a handsome brick building, has just been completed. These schools are well graded and in charge of competent teachers, mostly graduates of eastern normal schools. Those who prefer it can send their children to private schools, of which there are several very good ones. Here also is located Colorado college, one of the most complete educational institutions in Colorado if not in the west. When the town was laid out a tract of land was reserved as a site for a college. This property was granted to Colorado college at the time it was founded in 1874. Since that time a handsome stone college building has been erected and there are now in attendance over 100 students. The course of study is very similar to that of eastern colleges including, besides its four years course for the degree of Bachelor of Arts, complete preparatory and metallurgical departments, the latter including especially assaying, chemical analysis, blowpiping and determinative mineralogy. The board of instruction is excellent, and includes the president and six professors, all graduates of New England colleges except the professor of metallurgy, who is a graduate of the Columbia School of Mines.

The state institution for the education of the deaf mute and blind is also located in Colorado Springs and ranks favorably with other institutions of the kind in the eastern states.

Water Supply—No city in the United States has a more complete system of water works than has Colorado Springs. The supply is conveyed through pipes seven miles, from Ruxton's creek. Purer water could not be found, as the stream from which it comes is fed by springs and the melting snows of Pike's Peak. The supply for domestic use will be adequate to the demand for some time to come, and should occasion require it could be easily increased. This same system also affords ample protection against fire, there being sufficient pressure to force a stream on the highest buildings. Hydrants are freely distributed through the city, and five well organized and efficient fire companies respond promptly to every alarm that is given.

Temperance Features The city of Colorado Springs was founded on temperance principles, and these principles are maintained to the present day. There are no saloons or bars, and, under the ordinance, liquor can only be obtained through a prescription for medicinal purposes. A clause is incorporated in every deed to property in the city which prohibits the sale of liquor thereon. In case of violation the property reverts to the original owners, the Colorado Springs company. The supreme court of the United States having decided in favor of the provision, several persons violating the clause have lost valuable properties.

Scenery and Drives—The scenery surrounding Colorado Springs embracing the mountains and the plain is grand and beautiful. Three miles from town is the wonderful and famous "Garden of the Gods," in which huge rocks, hundreds of feet high and of the most fantastic shapes and gorgeous colors form a scene which excites the wonder of all who behold it. Close to the garden is Glen Eyrie and Queen's cañon, equally wonderful and beautiful. Five miles to the southwest of town are north and south Cheyenne cañons, both magnificent gorges with stupendous walls of rocks and beautiful water falls, giving almost unrivaled grandeur. Twelve miles north is Monument park, studded with lofty groups of sand stone which look like obelisks of some by-gone race of giants. Two miles to the northeast is Templeton's gap, one of the most charming and often-frequented resorts in the vicinity. Five miles to the westward and at the very base of the mountains is Manitou, with its iron and soda springs and endless variety of scenery. No town in the world has in closer proximity such remarkable and magnificent scenery. All the points of interest mentioned above are accessible by splendid drives equal in every respect to the macadamized streets of an eastern metropolis. There are in the city half a dozen first-class livery stables from which conveyances of any style can be obtained at very moderate prices.

Churches—For a western city Colorado Springs has been appropriately named the "City of Churches." Here can be found churches of all denominations with the exception of the Unitarian, Dutch Reformed and Universalists. The Methodist, Baptist and Episcopalian especially have very fine edifices. All other denominations, including the Presbyterian, Catholic, M. E. South, Christian, African Methodist and Congregational have very commodious buildings and large congregations. Most of the pulpits are filled by ministers who have filled high and responsible charges at the east and have commanded handsome salaries. Members of denominations named will find congenial views and liberal thought in the social and religious life of Colorado Springs, and also in some of the pulpits.

The Antlers—In the spring of 1883 The Antlers, which in point of architectural design and modern appointments excels any other hostelry in the west, was opened to the public. The building is four stories in hight, built of stone, and cost about $160,000. It is located on an open slope at the west end of Pike's Peak avenue and commands an unobstructed view of the mountains to the westward and the plains to the eastward. All of the rooms are light, well ventilated, supplied with gas and water and handsomely furnished. Since the opening in May, 1883, the hotel has had remarkable success and at the present time is occupied by over one hundred permanent guests and is continually increasing in popularity. There are also two other good hotels, the Spaulding house and Crawford, at which good accommodations can be had at from one to two dollars per day. In both of these houses can be found well furnished and commodious rooms, and substantial bills of fare.

Amusements In the way of amusements Colorado Springs does not suffer. It has an opera house modeled very much after the Madison Square theater in New York and which was erected by some of our enterprising citizens at a cost of $80,000. The house has a seating capacity of about 890, is provided with complete sets of scenery, opera chairs and all other necessary conveniences. All of the leading attractions that visit Colorado appear at Colorado Springs.

Society The social advantages of Colorado Springs are excellent and in many respects excel those of any other city of the same size on the American continent. The society is of the very best people of culture and refinement, and many possessed of much wealth have been attracted here by climate and surroundings. The residents of the city are principally from the older states of the Union and from Canada, England and Scotland. There is much social life in Colorado Springs, for outside the amusements offered at the opera house, the people have to make their own society. This necessarily brings out the best social and mental qualities, and has given rise to social, literary and musical clubs and societies, and libraries and reading rooms.

General Advantages—In many respects Colorado Springs is quite metropolitan. It has communication with the outside world by two lines of railway—the Denver & Rio Grande and the Denver & New Orleans. Twelve trains pass north and south daily, and mails from the east, west, north and south are very frequent. There is a Central Western Union telegraph office and a telephone exchange which affords communication not only with all the leading places of business in Colorado Springs and Manitou, but also with the larger cities of the state. The merchants of the city carry large and carefully selected stocks and goods in all lines can be purchased as cheap here as in the east.

MANITOU.

Five miles west of Colorado Springs and at the very base of the mountains is located Manitou, which during the past few years has become the most famous resort in the United States. It is a small and quiet town of about five hundred inhabitants, but with its four first-class hotels and many cottages it affords during the summer months accommodations for thousands of guests from the east and south. All of the hotels are commodious, well furnished and in every respect compare well with the sea shore and mountain hotels of the east. Through the town flows the Fountain, a stream of clear and bubbling water which has its source in the mountains.

Manitou is connected with Colorado Springs by a splendid drive lined with trees which in the east might be termed a boulevard. Here is a resort of almost unequaled attractions known the world over. Thousands of guests resort here yearly from all states of the union and foreign countries, and many have located here permanently. Everything is being done to strengthen the attractive character of the spot on which nature has bestowed so many advantages. Manitou is not only a great sanitarium but also a home of refined society. During the past two years it has made remarkable progress in the way of improvements, and as a resort has not an equal in the west. The surroundings of Manitou are particularly charming, and without its mineral springs it would be a favorite resort. Mountains, high and low, shut it closely in, joined hand in hand like a company of eager children, they press and crowd around the lovely spot, those outside peering over the heads and shoulders of their companions. Calmly the grand old Peak looks over them all, down into the loveliest places."

Bath House Last year a bath house was erected here at a cost of $20,000. It is fitted with every modern convenience that is conducive to health and comfort.

Rides and Drives In the immediate vicinity of Manitou are many points of interest including Ute Pass, Williams cañon, Cave of the Winds, Rainbow Falls, Crystal Park, Monument Park, Manitou Park and other points of interest too numerous to mention.

Climate—Although closer to the mountains the climate of Manitou is the same as that of Colorado Springs. Invalids coming to Manitou must leave all homesickness behind and remember that they are not "out of the world," but that they will find comfort, competent physicians, good society and good living here as well as "at home." Those sick enough to need especial care should not come alone, but the moderately sick can soon find friends for themselves.

The Springs. Here are located the most famous curative springs of the country, principally soda and iron. "There are six or seven springs in all. Their Indian names and legends are all that remain to remind us of our red brothers whose offerings to the 'Manitou' of the 'medicine waters' filled the basins of the springs and hung from the neighboring trees and bushes when the 'pale face' invaded this their favorite camping ground. The springs differ much in their properties of iron, sulphur and soda. Some of the waters are taken as a pleasant draught; others should be used only as a medicine, taken when needed and then discontinued; their temperature varies from 43° to 56° F.

DAILY GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 17, 1885.

TIME TABLE.

Denver & Rio Grande Railway

TRAINS GOING SOUTH.

No 7. Pacific express for Gunnison, Salt Lake and California, arrives 10.45 a. m., departs 10.48 a. m.

" 1. Pueblo Accommodation arrives 7.00 p. m., departs 7.03 p. m.

" 3. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 10.55 p. m., departs 10.58 p. m.

" 5. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 2.05 p. m., departs 2.10 p. m.

TRAINS GOING NORTH.

No. 2. Leadville, Durango and Silverton express, arrives 3.55 a. m., departs 4.00 a. m.

" 4. Kansas City, Pueblo and El Moro Express, arrives 12.0? p. m., departs 12.07 p. m.

" 6. Denver accommodation arrives 9.10 a. m., departs 9.15 a. m.

" 8. Atlantic express, from California, Salt Lake and Gunnison, arrives 5.55 p. m., departs 6.00 p. m.

* Daily except Sunday.

Colorado Springs & Manitou R'y.

WESTWARD.	EASTWARD.
No. 31—Leaves 10 50 a. m.	No. 32 Arrives 8 55 a. m
No. 33 " 2.15 p. m	No. 34 " 11.55 a. m
No. 35 " 7.35 p. m.	No. 36 " 5.50 p. m

Through tickets for sale to all principal cities East, at the depot. Parties can select their own route.

Trains now running through to Leadville. Pullman palace sleepers attached to night trains, Horton reclining chair cars on day trains. Observation cars on daylight trains through the Royal Gorge in the Grand Canyon.

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J. M. ELLISON, Agent.

Denver & New Orleans Railway.

LEAVE.	ARRIVE.
For Pueblo.. 10.55 a. m.	From Pueblo, 3 30 p. m.
" Denver.. 3 30 p. m	From Denver, 11.50 a. m.

Postoffice Bulletin.

The postoffice is open daily from 7.30 a. m. to 7.30 p. m. Sundays from 12 to 1 p. m. Mails arrive and depart as follows:

GOING SOUTH.		DEPART.
Via D. & R. G	10.20 a. m.	1.45 p. m.
" "		8.00 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.	11.30 a. m.	
GOING NORTH.		
Via D & N. O		3.10 p. m
Via D. & R. G.	11.45 a. m	5.40 p. m.
" "		9.00 p. m.
MAIL FROM THE NORTH.		ARRIVE.
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	
" "	11.00 a. m.	2.20 p. m
Via D. & N. O.	12 m	
MAIL FROM THE SOUTH		
Via D. & R. G.	7.00 a. m.	12.10 p. m.
" "		8.10 p. m.
Via D. & N. O.		3.40 p. m.
	ARRIVE.	DEPART.
Colorado City & Manitou	11.00 a. m	10.20 a. m
Manitou	6.00 p. m.	5.10 p. m

Mail for Sunview and Hatton closes Sunday at 8.00 p. m. Arrives Tuesday at 8.00 p. m.

Mail for Suffolk and Sanborn closes Monday at 12.00 m, and arrives Saturday at 8.00 p. m.

Telegraph Office Hours

Week days.......................8 a. m. to 8 p. m
Sundays.......................8 to 10 a. m. and 4 to 6 p. m
MISS M. A. CARPENTER, Manager.

Trains as a rule were running regularly yesterday.

Silver convention at Court House hall this afternoon at two o'clock.

Messrs. J. M. Sheden and Mr. Frank Gilpin left for the east yesterday expecting to remain absent about a month.

Will F. Reid, representing the Chemical Oil Rectifying works, was in the city yesterday, taking orders from our grocers.

The Antlers arrivals: S. D. Walling, C. F. Lee, Leadville; H. F. Stringfellow, St. Louis; C. A. Hebard and wife, New York; C. A. Lansing, ranch.

It is very important that there should be a large attendance at the meeting of the Central Wool Growers' association to be held in this city on the 20th instant.

Dr. B. F. D. Adams yesterday filed at the county clerk's office a certificate from the state board of medical examiners, showing that he was entitled to practice his profession in this state.

Mr. and Mrs. Nat West were feeling very happy yesterday over the arrival of an eleven pound boy at their home on North Tejon street. Rather a cold morning though for an introduction to this world.

This afternoon at two o'clock there will be a mass convention at Court House hall for the purpose of electing delegates to the silver convention to be held at Denver on the 28th instant.

At the rink to-night there will be a skating session from 7.30 to 9 o'clock, polo from 9 o'clock to 9.30 between the Blues and Reds. After this hour the patrons will be allowed to skate until 10.15. Good music will be furnished during the evening.

According to the weather observations taken at Colorado college yesterday the highest temperature was 19°, the lowest 12° and the velocity of the wind 203 miles. For the preceding day the mean temperature was 2.2° and the mean barometer 24.006 inches.

We understand that a large party was organized last night to investigate the mysteries of the haunted house in the southern part of the city. There is more fact than fiction in the details as given in the columns of the GAZETTE. As yet the house is unknown except to three persons, and on Sunday night it will be conclusively determined whether it is a ghost story or not.

We stated yesterday the GAZETTE was in doubt as to the production here of Article 47 but from information gained through the columns of the Denver press we learn that the company will appear here as announced on Saturday, January 24, with Madam Modjeska as the star. The latter is the actress who received such an ovation at the Tabor Grand.

The city editor of the Republic after finding out how badly he got left on the haunted house racket pronounces the story "a bold and bald headed lie." A walk of a mile or more with the thermometer 10° below zero and no "bilge water" to drink, is, in our opinion, sufficient provocation for any newspaper scribe to scalp the first person he meets on the street. Take another walk Mr. McDill.

The liquor cases against Stockbridge, Massey and Crease were to have come up for trial before Justice Fields yesterday morning at 10 o'clock, but on account of the sickness of the latter they were postponed until Friday, the 23d, at 10 a. m. Messrs. Stockbridge and Massey appeared in court in response to the summons served upon them, but the constable reported that on account of the absence of Mr. Crease from the city he had been unable to serve the warrant upon him.

Auditor Murphy, of the Denver & Rio Grande, makes the following report of the approximate earnings of the road for the second week of January:

	For Week	For year to Date
Freight	$46,105	$140,831
Passenger	13,542	26,246
Express	4,339	11,234
U. S. Mails	3,400	4,800
Miscellaneous	300	600
Total, 1885	$ 98,686	$ 183,771
Total, 1884	$ 96,110	$ 178,990
Increase	2,576	4,775
Per cent increase	2 68 100	2 67-100

BUSINESS LOCALS.

Ten cents per line for first insertion; five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements to go in every other day, or on certain days of the week only, ten cents per line for each insertion.

HALLETT & BAKER,
Undertakers and Embalmers.
No. ?, Pike's Peak Avenue. 1-6-tf

THE TARIFF REDUCED

By the Fairley Bros on their entire stock of furniture, queensware, lamp goods, parlor furniture, Mattresses, springs and bedding, and SPECIAL LOW PRICES will be made in chamber suits and parlor furniture till March, in order to clear out for spring stock. Remember that we have the facilities for all kinds of cabinet work and repairing wood furniture. Also making parlor furniture to order, and working over all kinds of upholstered goods. We guarantee the best work in these departments.

FAIRLEY BROS., UNDERTAKING AND EMBALMING, fourth door east of City Drug Store.

Come and buy to-day of W. B. Collins & Co:
Dressed turkeys, per pound.....15c
Dressed chickens, per pound.....12c
Bulk oysters, per quart.....35c
Extra select, per quart.....50c
Cheapest grocery house in the city. Call and get our prices before you buy.
a-17-3 W. B. COLLINS & Co

The Chemical Oil Rectifier is warranted to prevent all lamp explosions and breaking of chimneys. It improves the light and saves oil. Try it. For sale by Thos. Hughes, Helm & Co., and all other first-class grocers. a-17-3*

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots. m-27-3m*

Durkee's salad dressing and cold meat sauce. The universal favorite both in the United States and Great Britain. Wholesome, delicious, economical and nutritious. Saves anxiety, waste and trouble.

CALLAWAY BROS & DINGWALL.

Crockery dealers of Denver, will continue to close out their stock of China, Glassware, etc., at actual cost until the entire stock is disposed of. Although their assortment is somewhat broken on account of the large trade they have had, there are many lines of goods which demand the attention of merchants, hotel men and families throughout the country, and no opportunity will again be presented to buy goods as cheap. We would suggest that our people look to their interests and procure goods while to be had at ruinous prices. m-27-1m*

THE WORLD'S FAIR

At New Orleans, which was opened December 16th, and will continue until May 31st, 1885, together with the great carnival of Mardi Gras, to be celebrated February 17th, 1885, will attract many visitors to the Crescent city, and to all intending to visit the Sunny South the Burlington Route offers advantages that are unequalled by any other line. Through trains leave Denver Union Depot at 7.30 a. m. and 9.45 p. m with Pullman sleeping and Buffet cars attached, making direct connections in Union Depots at Kansas City and St. Louis with through trains via all routes for New Orleans. All D. & R. G. R. R. trains connect with trains of the Burlington Route in Denver. Save time and be sure of making connections by purchasing your tickets via this favorite route. For tickets at greatly reduced rates or further information apply to J. M. Ellison, ticket agent D. & R. G. R. R., Colorado Springs, or George H. Crosby, general agent Burlington Route, Denver.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Red Star" cheroots. m-27-3m*

BOOTS AND SHOES, CHEAP.

Now is your chance to buy boots and shoes at prices that have never before been offered in Colorado Springs, and a good large stock of both gentlemen's and ladies' goods to select from. R. H. Buckingham & Co., Union block, having assigned their stock to me for the benefit of their creditors it will have to be disposed of by me as soon as possible. IANTHUS BENTLEY,
m-24-tf Assignee.

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "Burro" cigars. m-27-3m*

Smoke Harvey & Parker's "D. & R. G." cigars. m-27-3m*

Be sure and see Ashby's choice stock of rattan rocking chairs, centre tables, children's chairs of every description and price, toy tables and wagons, hanging lamps and vases, mustache cups handsome parlor lamps, brackets, etc., etc. Ashby's stock is all new and late patterns. Ladies wanting a nice piece of upholstering done or an easy chair made to order call and see samples. Ashby leads in getting up nice work in this line.

See the Boynton Folding Bed at Ashby's.

A full line of hanging lamps at Ashby's. New patterns.

All kinds of Centre Tables cheap at Ashby's.

A fine secretary at a big bargain at Ashby's.

Large

Clean

Rags

Wanted at this Office.

a-17-tf

"I will make the man immortal who will give me a good pen."—Nathaniel Hawthorne.

THE

HAWTHORNE

FOUNTAIN PEN,

The King of Writing Instruments!

This pen is the triumph of many years of experimenting by one of the leading inventors of the age—Alonzo J. Cross, of Providence, R. I., and is the nearest to "PERFECTION" of anything of the kind yet produced. By its use the INDIVIDUALITY of one's handwriting is retained the same as with the ordinary gold or steel pen; which important feature is lacking in the well known stylograph.

Call and see it. Sold on trial!

Thayer & Howbert

GENERAL WESTERN AGENTS.

a-9-tf

W. T. ENNOX & BRO.

Proprietors of

The Old Reliable Transfer Line

And agents for

Canon City, Walsen Cameron, Blacksmith's and MESA ANTHRACITE COAL.

Office at the coal yards near D. & R. G. freight depot. Order books at the hardware stores of G. S. Barnes & Son and C. E. Durkee. Telephone No. 89. 1-5-tf

Old Canon Coal

FROM

COAL CREEK

Leave orders at Bacon & Carr's Office, 2nd Door West of First National Bank. Telephone 73. a-15-6

Mrs. J. Washington Hunt's

CLASSES FOR

Young Ladies and Children

—IN—

English,
French,
German,
Spanish,

INTRODUCTORY

Greek and Latin and Drawing

RECOMMENCED

Monday, Jan, 5th, 1885.

—AT—

204 North Weber Street

Tuition payable monthly or quarterly.
Special classes in the languages at fifty cents per hour. Classes in oil and mineral painting Tuesdays at 1.45 p. m.; Saturdays 10 a. m.
Terms per lesson three hours, $1; six lessons for $5. a-6-1m*

Established 1875.

EL PASO COUNTY BANK.

Capital Paid in . . . $100,000
Surplus . . . 20,000

Transacts a general banking business. Drafts drawn on the principal cities of the United States and Europe.

WM. S. JACKSON, Cashier.
J. H. BARLOW, Assistant Cashier

MEMBERS OF THE FIRM:
Wm. S. Jackson, C. H. White, J. H. Barlow
n-8-tf

CIRCULATING LIBRARY,

115 Kiowa Street,

Books 5 & 10cts.

PER WEEK.

Subscription 50 cents per month. a-14 1m

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of an execution issued out of the clerk's office of the District court of El Paso county and state of Colorado, and to me directed, whereby I am commanded to make the sum of two hundred and ninety-five and seventy-eight-one hundredths dollars ($295 78-100), and costs of suit, the amount of a certain judgment recently obtained against J. C Clifford, in favor of Gerritt S. Barnes, out of the lands, tenements, goods and chattels of the said J. C. Clifford. I have levied on the following property, to-wit: About five tons of hay in stack, between 18 and 12 cords of wood, one mower, one rake, and about one hundred bushels of wheat and oats, more or less. Therefore, according to said command I shall expose for sale, at public auction, all the right, title and interest of the above named J. C. Clifford in, and to, the above described property, on Monday, the 26th day of January, 1885. The hay and grain on the H. W. Laughlin ranch near the town of Easton, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, and the remainder of the property at the store of John Brazelton in the town of Easton said county and state, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
LO. C. DANA, Sheriff.
By JOHN BRAZELTON, Deputy.
Dated at Colorado Springs, Colo., this 14th day of January, A. D., 1885. a-15-td

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

Wrapping Paper,

At the Gazette Office.

Glenwood Springs TOWN CO.

Glenwood Springs, Garfield Co., Colo.

Lots for Sale in this Promising Resort for Invalids.

The hot sulphur springs, lakes and caves are wonderful beyond conception and afford a certain cure for scrofulous and other diseases.

A hotel just opened, giving accommodation to transients.

The town of Glenwood Springs is destined to be the supply point for the great agricultural valley of the Roaring Forks and for the grand stock ranges of the valleys of the White and Grand rivers.

For prices of lots and for pamphlets giving all information as to routes, rates, etc., etc., apply to

M. T. DeCOURSEY,
General Manager,
Colorado Springs,
Colorado.
1-1-tf

BATTLE HOUSE,

Mobile, Alabama,

OPENED TO THE PUBLIC NOV. 1, 24

Under entire new management, offers superior accommodations for winter guests and tourists. Mobile is a great winter resort for northern and western people. It is only 4 hours' ride from the World's Fair at New Orleans, and it is safe to say, that nineteen twentieths of the visitors to the exposition will make Mobile one of the objective points while travelling in the south this winter, two trains running daily each way, and those who wish to avoid the inconveniences always attending such large crowds will be delighted with the superb order and accommodations of the Battle House. Refurnished and refitted throughout with the incandescent light introduced and pronounced by all as the finest hotel in the south.

C. D. BARNES,
Manager.

Accommodations for 600 People.
m-27-1m

1885.

Harper's Magazine.

ILLUSTRATED.

With the new volume, beginning December, Harper's Magazine will conclude its thirty-fifth year. The oldest periodical of its type, it is yet, in each new volume, a new magazine, not simply because it presents fresh subjects and new pictures, but also, and chiefly, because it steadily advances in the method itself of magazine making. In a word, the Magazine becomes more and more the faithful mirror of current life and movement. Leading features in the attractive programme for 1885 are: New serial novels by Constance Fenimore Woolson and W. D. Howells; a new novel entitled "At the Red Glove;" descriptive illustrated papers by F. D. Millet, R. Swain Gifford, E. A. Abbey, H. Gibson and others; Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer," illustrated by Abbey; important papers on Art, Science, etc.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS.

	Per Year.
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	$4 00
HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	2 00
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the Magazine begin with the numbers for June and December of each year. When no time is specified, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to begin with the current number.

The last eleven Semi-annual volumes of Harper's Magazine, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail postpaid, on receipt of $3 per volume. Cloth cases, for binding, 50 cents—by mail postpaid.

Index to Harper's Magazine, alphabetical, analytical, and classified, for volumes 1 to 60, inclusive, from June 1850, to June, 1880, one vol., 8vo, cloth, $4.

Remittance should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.

Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York

No More Dyspepsia!

Relief for the sufferer can be obtained by eating

BREAD,

MADE FROM

Entire Wheat Flour.

It is More wholesome and nutritious than any other flour in the market.

For Sale only at

BUSH'S BAKERY,

OPERA HOUSE BLOCK.
m-27-tf

A PRIZE. Send six cents for postage and receive a costly box of goods, which will help all, of either sex, to more money right away than anything else in this world. Fortunes await the workers absolutely sure. At once address TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine. wo-15 ly.

WAR NOT DECLARED

JUST NOW ON HIGH PRICES.

I Did that Sixty Days Ago.

I have since then been selling Lonsdale 4-4 at 9c, Fruit 4-4 at 10c, Uticas, Peperells, Wamsuttas and Fruits in Sheetings and Muslins at prices as low or lower than now advertised by another. Standard Prints at 5c; no person has paid me more for them. My Table Linens, Napkins, Towels, Blankets, Comforts, Embroideries and Notions and Fancy Goods of all kinds have been and will be sold lower than any on the market.

So, Come Along and See for Yourselves,

that this is strictly one of the few truths advertised in these days of BUNCOMBE and BOSH. a-30-ly

D. J. MARTIN

N. B.—Since inserting the above ad. my belligerent and pugnacious neighbors seem to boil over with wrath, and at once proceed to give vent to their feelings in the following language: "No old shop-worn goods with 50 per cent added to cost as prizes." I will simply remark the Cloaks and Silks offered by me as Prizes were bought last fall, therefore cannot be very much shop worn.

WAR DECLARED!

AND PRICES MADE

Lower than Ever Known.

WE QUOTE BELOW A FEW OF OUR GREAT BARGAINS:

Lonsdale, 4-4 bleached muslin	9 c	Utica, 10-4 bleached muslin	30
Fruit of the Loom, 4-4 bleached muslin	10 c	Utica, 8-4 bleached muslin	25 c
E. K., soft finish, 4-4 bleached muslin	8 c	Pepperell, 9-4 bleached muslin	25 c
Wamsutta, 4-4 bleached muslin	11 c	Fruit of the Loom, 42 inch, bleached muslin	12½c
Passumpsic, 4-4 unbleached muslin	7 c	Utica, 5-4 bleached muslin	15 c
Cohasset, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Utica, 6-4 bleached muslin	16 c
Amory, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Soft finish English cambrics	6 c
Century, 4-4 unbleached muslin	8 c	Standard Ginghams	8 c
Utica, 9-4 unbleached muslin	25 c	Standard Prints	5 c
Utica, 9-4 bleached muslin	27½c		

We will continue our Special Sale of Table Linens, Napkins, Towels and Hamburgs, Ladies' Muslin Underwear at very Low Prices. Bargains in Dress Goods.

No Bosh! No Buncombe!

No old Shop-Worn Goods with 50 per cent added to the cost to make a prize look large. No chance to draw some thing you may not need or want, but we will give every one buying

$5.00 a Discount of 5 Per Cent.

This gives one and all a benefit. By selling 800 persons $5.00 each they receive a benefit of $200 cash. Come and see us and you will find it to your interest.

GIDDINGS BROS.
m-19-tf

PEACE DECLARED

AT THE OLD

PIKE'S PEAK DRY GOODS EMPORIUM

I have no War and mean to have none with any one, but will without going into details guarantee that all prices offered to purchasers elsewhere, no matter how low, will be met by me at the

Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium

And that in many things I am offering Special Bargains not to be had elsewhere. For this month I will sell all COATS, CLOAKS, CIRCULARS, JERSEYS and LADIES' WRAPS of all Kinds at

EXACTLY - HALF - PRICE,

I think it is hardly necessary for me to assert that all REDUCTIONS advertised by me are "Bona Fide," and that no goods are ever marked up by me for the purpose of making apparently large reductions, but are all as stated

"Veritas ad Finem."

EDWARD FERRIS,

Old Pike's Peak Dry Goods Emporium
d-3 tf

First National Bank

OF COLORADO SPRINGS.

Capital - - - $50,000
Surplus Fund - 15,000

IRVING HOWBERT, President.
MATTHEW KENNEDY, Cashier. A. S. WELCH, Asst. Cashier.

Buys and sells foreign and domestic exchange and does a general banking business. k-2-t

GILES CRISSEY. G. W. THOMAS.

CRISSEY & THOMAS,

DEALERS IN

CHICAGO AND COLORADO

LUMBER,

SASH, DOORS, BLINDS,

Building Paper Paints Oils Glass &c

Office and yard on corner Tejon and Bijou streets Colorado Springs. wo-12-tf

1885.

Harper's Young People.

AN ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY.

The serial and short stories in HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE have all the dramatic interest that juvenile fiction can possess, while they are wholly free from what is pernicious or vulgarly sensational. The humorous stories and pictures are full of innocent fun, and the papers on natural history and science, travel, and the facts of life, are by writers whose names give the best assurance of accuracy and value. Illustrated papers on athletic sports, games, and pastimes give full information on these subjects. There is nothing cheap about it but its price.

An epitome of everything that is attractive and desirable in juvenile literature.—Boston Courier.

A weekly feast of good things to the boys and girls in every family which it visits.—Brooklyn Union.

It is wonderful in its wealth of pictures, information, and interest.—Christian Advocate, N. Y.

TERMS: Postage Prepaid, $2 00 Per Year.
Vol. VI. commences Nov. 1884.

Single numbers, five cent each.
Remittances should be made by post-office money order or draft, to avoid chance of loss.
Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of Harper & Brothers.
Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

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